

Summary of the Week.

A story is going the rounds of the papers—we think we have published it—about a lady and gentleman standing in the matrimonial relation to each other, both of whom had had colds in the head. The lady, as all ladies are and ought to be, was delicate and refined, and of course was "very much indisposed with the prevailing influenza"; the gentleman, as gentlemen, especially married ones, will sometimes be, was as cross as a bear with a sore head, and when interrogated gave answer that he was "half dead with this d—d horse distemper, that's going round." Now, dear readers, according to their taste, can have either the "influenza" or the "horse distemper"; one or the other they must have, for we have experienced such a rapid change of temperature within the last few days, that every body's head is bunged up and their eyes swelled like pickled onions floating in vinegar. As for noses they are intolerable, and handkerchiefs are in request. The wind blows steadily from the North-east, causing the boats to miss their connection, to the manifest annoyance of the indefatigable agent, Col. MILLER, and, as it is a bad wind that blows nobody good, the hotel keepers pick up the change, and make no complaints.

The Christiana outrage has attracted a good deal of attention and excited much feeling. We have an abiding hope that the perpetrators of this outrage will be brought to a full and merited punishment, and that such an example will be made as will deter evil doers in future. It is true that no vindication of the law now can restore the murdered men to life or compensate their bereaved relatives for their loss. Unfortunately, no human agency can affect that much. What is past is gone forever. The future alone can be guarded against. By the way, the President is again gone off from the Seat of government. This time he goes to Boston. He certainly does not make a tail of a pleasure. We think he ought to be at his post now, if ever.

The public in general is pretty much tired of reading about the Cuban affair. When things turn out differently from our pre-conceptions of them, it takes some time to bring our minds down to the cold reality. We had formed ideas of Cuban patriots—of a brave people struggling to be free, and only requiring a slight assistance as a point around which to rally, to enable them to throw off the yoke of the oppressor. How grievously we have been mistaken, all can tell. The "dream is past"—very much past, indeed; and instead of chivalrous Creoles, we have found them to be deceitful and cowardly paltrons. Instead of men fit for freedom, and longing to be free, we have found them to be merely slaves, who deserve, and, perhaps, desire, no better fate. The bubble is burst—clean gone. The Cubans be hanged, drowned and garroted—they ought to be. Talking of the garrote, we think that the true theory of the affair is not yet properly understood. It is quite a scientific death—far different from the vulgar process of strangulation. The collar which goes round the neck is not intended to choke the victim. It only holds the head and neck up firm, while the screw behind, running through the collar, forces out a sort of point or button, which presses against and crushes the spine, causing death instantly. It is true, strangulation, to some extent, is one of the incidents, but by no means the principal cause of death by the garrote.

John Bull has at length fairly acknowledged that Brother Jonathan is "sum" if not more, and that although the American department in the great exhibition made no great display, so far as appearance went, all the practical triumphs of the year belong to us. The yacht America has opened their eyes to the progress of other people, and it must be confessed that they have taken this defeat in good part, and have made the proper use of it, by changing the models of their yachts to conform to that of the American, which experience has proved to be superior. It is said that Charlemagne wept when he first saw the sails of the Vikings or Sea Kings of the North, foreseeing in a spirit of prescience, the ravages which these Norman pirates would yet commit upon the shores of sunny France. Had Charlemagne lived in these days, he would have done as the English have done in this case; instead of weeping, he would have profited by the example of the Northern mariners, and aspired to rival them upon their own element and in their own way.

There is a comparative calm in the political world. A marshaling before the great battle, which is to come off next year. The most important preliminary skirmish will be in Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday in next month. Much of the future course of both parties and of the country, will depend upon the result of that election. Pennsylvania is now regarded on all hands as the pivoting point of our national policy. If she goes for Johnson, who, disguise it as his friends may, is a protégé of Seward, we have little to hope for the Union. It will be a terrible blow. If she goes for Bigler, we will have much to hope. It is not to be denied that all parties at the North have, in some degree, bowed before the storm of fanaticism; but the democratic party in Pennsylvania acknowledge the necessity of making the compromise a final settlement, and one that is not to be disturbed or agitated. Their opponents acknowledge the necessity of obeying all the compromise measures equally with the democrats, but they do not pledge themselves to regard them as final and not subject to repeal or agitation. This constitutes the difference. A very important one, we think. Above and apart from party, we hope for the success of Bigler. So we believe do many southern whigs.

Destructive Fire.

This morning, about half-past 12 or a quarter before one, a fire broke out as we learn, in the store at the corner of Front and Red Cross Streets, a short distance below the Rail Road bridge, which resulted in the total destruction of the tenement in which it originated, and the two adjoining dwellings; one occupied by Mr. W. A. Gwyer and the other by Mr. James Grist. Mr. Gwyer, we believe, lost the greater part of his furniture—of Mr. Grist's the better portion was saved. We have not heard what the loss of Mr. Parker, the occupant of the store, may amount to. We should suppose that the amount of property destroyed could not be replaced under seven thousand dollars. The fire is believed to have been purely accidental. We heard very considerable complaint of the slowness of the engines in arriving upon the ground, and it seemed to us not without cause. As we were getting home, after all was over, we met a tender crawling out of the house just beside our office.

The buildings belonged to Messrs. B. Flanner, J. A. Taylor and O. G. Parsley, and we presume were insured, although not to their full value. Mr. Grist was absent from town.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING!—That is to say, the Campbell Minstrels, and we are glad of it; for we want a good laugh, and they can give it to us; they are capital performers, and their exhibitions are totally free from anything like the indecency or rowdiness which characterises some Ethiopian bands. See advertisement in another column, and see them when they come.

There are only three members of the Cabinet now in Washington, Messrs. Corwin, Graham and Hall.

The Narrative.

The steamship Winsford, Scott arrived at N. York from New Orleans on Friday, the 12th inst., having touched at Key West, and brought from thence as a passenger, Lt. Van Vechten, one of the officers in Crittenden's regiment, and one of the three out of the survivors of Lopez's expedition, who have been pardoned by the Captain General. He gives a complete narrative of the affair, most of which is already known. It seems that the Pampero left the Northeast pass of the Mississippi on the 6th ult., intending to call at Key West for a Pilot to St. John's River, Fla., there to take on board a light battery, caissons, etc., and from thence run to the south side of Cuba, and land as near Puerto Principe as possible. The plan was so far changed as to go direct from Key West to Cuba. The landing at Cabanos, near Bahia Honda, was an accident, occurred as follows: The large number of muskets stacked near the compass, caused such a variation of that instrument, that on the next morning after leaving Key West, the persons on board the steamer were surprised to find themselves in plain sight of the Moro Castle, and about twelve miles distant. She was instantly put about, and the Captain and mate having been taken out of a Spanish schooner to act as pilots, her head was again turned towards land, running along the coast to the westward. On the 11th, while running under a press of steam, the vessel struck on a coral reef, and it became necessary to land, and accordingly, on the morning of the 12th, the force landed—the first boats being fired upon by twenty men, who dispersed on the fire being returned. That day Lopez, with 323 men, pushed forward to Los Posas, a small village about 10 miles distant, leaving Crittenden with 150 men in charge of the baggage, consisting of 3,000 muskets, 100,000 cartridges, 700 pounds of powder, in kegs, together with the personal baggage of the officers. On the 13th Crittenden, having got two carts, started to join Lopez, but was attacked by 500 Spanish troops, and after hard fighting, his command was dispersed, a small party escaping to the main body under Lopez, the remainder either falling on the field of battle, or being subsequently shot after having been made prisoners. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked, a similar attack was made upon Lopez by 800 Spanish troops, under Gen. Enna, who were repulsed with a loss of 200;—the American loss being about 30. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, occasionally applying a red raw hide with a good deal of vigor to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th Lopez marched from Los Posas into the mountains; and on the 15th, he was again attacked by 500 lancers and 600 infantry. It was in this battle that Gen. Enna received his mortal wound. The Spaniards were again repulsed, with the loss of 325. The battle lasted for two hours, in the very heat of the day, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Immediately after, Lopez made a forced march in retreat of 18 miles in 5 hours, over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still in the mountains, the troops were overtaken by a heavy rain, which destroyed their ammunition, and rendered their guns entirely useless. Being thus in a manner unarmed, they were surprised and totally routed on the 20th. After which, as many of them as stuck together wandered through the mountains until the 24th, unable to extricate themselves. The number which remained with Lopez had dwindled down to 125 men, having 80 muskets, 20 of which were serviceable, and there being in the party 40 dry cartridges. On the 24th, they struck the road between Bahia Honda and San Cristoval, where they were attacked by the enemy, nine hundred strong; of course they were routed completely, separating into small parties, and throwing away their arms. Only seven remained with the General. Lopez was caught with bloodhounds in the mountains, on the morning of the 29th. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were 17 countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with \$1,000 and a cross of honor immediately after Lopez's execution.

All the men who went out with Lopez are accounted for with the exception of 22, who are probably in the mountains, and may yet make their escape. The prisoners keep up their spirits, as they have strong hopes that their captivity will soon be put an end to. Lieut. Van Vechten says, that no doubts exists on the part of any in regard to Lopez's personal courage; but, says he, "when we speak of military knowledge; of judgment; of his ability to lead an expedition, I say at once that he had neither. Lopez was as much or probably more deceived than any other man in the expedition." The greater portion of the pretended letters from Cuba, telling big tales of revolution, patriots, and so on, were forgeries. The first salutation which greeted the adventurers, was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the New Orleans Delta asserted, a large body of friends with horses, stores, etc. The whole affair was a horrible deception, gotten up by reckless speculators in this country, such as Moses V. Beach & Sons, of Plainfield Bank notoriety. Cuba bonds were selling at 10 to 20 cents in the dollar, when the expedition started. If they could get up an excitement, and by lying tales cause the public to believe that Cuban independence was a matter of certainty, the bonds would increase in price, if not value, to the advantage of the speculators.

We have made a long article, although but a meagre sketch of the narrative in question, which goes over the whole ground, and, of course, embraces much already well known; but everything relating to this miserable occurrence is of interest.

A Public Library.

To the Editor or politician, whose avocation requires a constant reference to historical, scientific or statistical authorities, the want of a public library is severely felt. In the large cities of the North, no matter what subject may be started, or what information may be required, the sources of knowledge are constantly accessible with very little trouble, and at a trifling expense. To collect and purchase the different standard works upon the various subjects of interest, amusement or necessity, which an editor may be required to discuss in the course of a year, would consume all the profits of the business, and run him in debt besides. We have also heard a similar complaint made by intelligent gentlemen in our place, not connected with the press. We think some effort should be made to remedy the defect. Some association should be formed of gentlemen desirous of having access to a library of valuable and authoritative standards—not simply school compilations, or elementary treatises; the original fountains—not the derivative streams. For our own part, we are willing to go as far, if not farther, than our means will justify, for the promotion of the object to which we have alluded; and will be happy to receive and publish any communication tending to further it, such communication being short and to the purpose.

Two weeks ago the whole Democratic press of New Hampshire carried at the head of their columns the name of Levi Woodbury for President of the United States, and of his cousin, Luke Woodbury, for Governor of New Hampshire. Now both of them are in the tomb; the latter having fallen by his own hand. Both of them were pure politicians and virtuous men.

"The President and the Pampero."

The Herald of the 13th has an article under the above head, which requires a brief notice. We do not think that our neighbor intended to attribute wrong motives to us in our criticisms upon the course of the authorities towards the Pampero, and other vessels in the employment of the Cuba expeditionists, yet his article would bear that construction. The fact cannot be denied that the Pampero sailed openly. That her object was openly proclaimed and her destination known, and that this state of things existed for some time—long enough for it to be known throughout the country. For a confirmation of this we can refer to the papers of that day. It is also known that pending this critical position of affairs, the President and most of the Cabinet were absent from their respective posts on tours of pleasure, from which some of them have not yet returned. People who are inclined to judge more harshly, say that they were on an electioneering circuit. We say nothing, but leave that an open question. The facts of the case seem to be, that the Pampero was fitted out openly by the connivance of the authorities at New Orleans—that the fact was known all over the country previous to the sailing of that vessel—that there was some fatal negligence in allowing her to go out, or some fatal inconsistency in not allowing assistance to go out after her, and the odium of the blunder and its consequences must, to a certain extent, rest upon the administration. We wish to take a calm and charitable view of the thing, and attribute no wrong motive to our government, beyond culpable negligence and its concomitant evils. As for party spirit, we have not the lot of it. It is true, we would like to see some unity of sentiment between the executive and the people of the United States. Out of 31 States 26 have Democratic Governors, and we believe after the 14th of next month, Pennsylvania will prove the 27th. In the Senate, which represents the States, the Democratic predominance is permanent and overwhelming. In the next House the Democratic majority will be immense. In this state of the case, harmony and a fair representation of the popular will require a Democratic executive. Even Kentucky is now Democratic, and so is North Carolina, if fairly represented. With a people so unanimously Democratic, we would regard the re-election of Mr. Fillmore, or the choice of any other Whig, to the presidential chair as a national mistake. The moral strength and successful operation of any Government can only be secured by a cordial co-operation between its different branches. Such co-operation cannot be expected while the President is in a permanent minority and the executive is called upon to enforce a system of laws in opposition to its political views and opinions. Upon these and other cogent reasons of policy and principle, we shall at proper seasons be found advocating the success of the Democratic nominee and opposing that of the Whig. But even as a prudent politician, apart from higher motives of justice and propriety, we shall never insult the judgment of our readers by any "liberal" or "unjust" attacks upon the present administration, nor shall we attack them at all unless we consider ourselves fully justified by the facts of the case.

Arrival of the Pacific.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York, on the 14th, with four days later from Europe. She brings a large freight, 192 passengers, and dates to the 3d. Among the passengers are, Miss Catharine Hayes, the singer, and Hackett, the comedian. It is said that gold had been discovered in great profusion at Bathurst, South Wales. The colony was in a state of great excitement, and the people were flocking to the locality. The yacht America has been sold to a Captain of the Indian army, for \$35,000. The builder returns with orders for three yachts for English gentlemen. The picking of the Bramah lock, by Hobbs, has created great excitement among the bankers.

Votes in favor of a revision of the French constitution come in from all sides. The Prince de Joinville has refused to offer himself as a candidate, or to withdraw from the field. The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation, stating that Austria will be governed absolutely. The King of Naples has repudiated the new constitution.

A statement is made that the Turkish Prime Minister has assured Austria that Kossuth will not be liberated before the 1st of January; while on the other hand, it is reported the Turkish Government has officially notified the refugees that an American steam vessel is at their service to carry them to the United States by the 1st of September.

The Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, which assembled at Springfield on the 10th inst., nominated the Hon. ROBERT C. WINSTON for Governor. Their resolutions are non-committal in regard to the late compromise measure, which are not named. The only indication is the name and character of the candidate nominated. Mr. WINSTON's course is unfortunately but too well known as that of an uniform opponent of the interest of the South as connected with the slavery question. The resolutions endorse the private virtues and public principles of the nominee. There is no hope for Massachusetts from either party.

From Havana.

The ship Alexandria arrived at New Orleans on the 11th, from Havana. She brings the intelligence that the Captain General has pardoned three of the prisoners of the ill-fated Lopez expedition. Their names are Kelly, Haynes, and Van Vichter. He has also paid their expenses to New Orleans. The Captain General said he would have granted pardon to the whole of the prisoners, had it not been for the riot at New Orleans. Capt. Platt, who pleaded in favor of the remainder of the prisoners, was told that his intervention was vain; it was determined to transport them to Spain.

A Mistake.

The name of Gen. Houston figures as one of the leaders of the Cuban sympathisers in the country. Some have fallen into the error of supposing that the Gen. Houston alluded to is Gen. Sam. Houston, the well known United States Senator from Texas. Such is not the case. Gen. Felix Houston, the man in question, may be some kin to the great Texan, but is quite a different person.

The Count de Bocarne, lately executed for murder, in Belgium, was born in Arkansas; which then constituted a portion of the French territory of Louisiana. He did not leave the country a day too soon.

The talk about a secret treaty existing, by which the United States binds herself to guarantee the possession of Cuba to Spain, is all a mistake. There are no such things as secret treaties in the policy of the United States. All treaties must be ratified by the Senate, and when so ratified, they become part of the laws of the United States, and are published as such. Secret treaties do not exist with us.

The Savannah Republican of the 12th, says the steamer Pampero has been quietly surrendered by Mr. Sigor, her owner, to the Collector at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Gaston Railroad meeting was to take place at Warren, on the 12th, when the subscription was, no doubt, completed, and the road secured. Norfolk came up for \$50,000.

Atrocious Outrage—Horrible Affray between Fugitive Slaves and their Owners—Three Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

Christiana, a small town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from Lancaster, was, on Thursday last, 11th inst., the scene of a dreadful and atrocious outrage on the part of several fugitive slaves and their abolition associates. It seems that two slaves, belonging to Mr. Edward Gorsuch, a wealthy and respectable citizen of Baltimore county, made their escape some time since, and their retreat having been discovered, Mr. Gorsuch, accompanied by his son, went to Philadelphia, and obtained the services of a deputy U. S. marshal, started for the village above named. The negroes had information of their coming, and instigated by some of the white abolitionists, prepared to resist. One of the slaves shot Mr. Gorsuch dead, and in turn was shot by Mr. G's son; and immediately another negro shot the son; and the crowd collected and killed the second negro. It would seem that the negro population, having been advised of the nature and intent of the visit of the officers to Christiana, held a meeting, and asked the opinion of several leading abolitionists as to what course they should pursue. The answer was, that they should stand their ground. It is said that three of the negroes who participated in the outrage, were shot by the deputy marshal, who showed a determination to execute his duty. The Philadelphia papers are bitter in their denunciation of the abolitionists, who have been at the bottom of this horrible affair. Such occurrences, dreadful and exasperating as they are, may result in some good, by opening the eyes of the people of the North to the real character and aims of the abolition party, not one of whom but would be a murderer were he not a coward. The rioters, black and white, numbered about eighty.

Up to Saturday last, 13th inst., eleven arrests had been made of persons charged with participating in the fugitive slave riot at Christiana. They were lodged in Lancaster (Pa.) jail. Two were whites and nine blacks. On Saturday morning Mr. ROBERTS, the United States Marshal, and Mr. ASHMEAD, the United States District Attorney, and a special United States Commissioner from Washington City, left Philadelphia for the scene of the outrage, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the high-handed affair, and arresting all suspected persons. They were accompanied by a company of U. S. Marines from the Navy Yard, and fifty of the City Marshal's Police. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout Lancaster county, and the negroes were fleeing in all directions. We understand that Judges KANE and GIER have decided the offence of the rioters to be treason against the United States. Suspicion rests upon fifteen or twenty individuals, who have not yet been arrested. The State and U. S. authorities seem determined to ferret out and punish the reckless violators of the law. The great mass of the people are equally incensed against the negroes and their vile and treasonous associates.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Pennsylvania Outrage. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 10 P. M.—The officers of the U. S. court, composed of the U. S. marshal, District Attorney Ashmead, and Commissioner Ingram, who went up yesterday to investigate, at Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa., in reference to the recent terrible outrage perpetrated there by the negroes, have thus far made twenty-four arrests. Besides the thirteen previously arrested, The officers were accompanied by about forty other gentlemen. Those arrested were mostly colored persons. Several guns, disks, &c., were found; some of the guns heavily loaded.

Much excitement prevails. Young Gorsuch was still alive at last accounts, though but little hope was entertained of his recovery. It appears, from the testimony, that about 100 colored persons were engaged in the riot, who were more or less implicated in the resistance. The firing commenced from the house after blowing a horn, and a large number came up, mostly armed.

The evidence is very strong against some of the prisoners. Joseph Searlet, a white man, and Wm. Brown, colored, have been committed on the charge of high treason. Several prisoners were subsequently released, and other detained for further investigation.

SECOND DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 10 P. M.—The officers have just returned from Lancaster county, having custody of ten of the party arrested—seven of whom were committed to prison on a charge of treason—Three are detained as witnesses. They are all colored except Joseph Searlet. A great crowd of negroes was at the depot when they arrived, but no disturbance took place. The prisoners were marched off to prison, guarded by the U. S. Marines.

The Christiana Outrage Again.

We find in the Philadelphia and Baltimore papers further details of the late atrocious outrage, by which two citizens of Maryland met their death at the hands of a brutal mob, while engaged in the attempt to recover their property in obedience to law, and in pursuance of the constitution. The tone of the Philadelphia press of both parties is bold and open in denunciation of the outrage and its perpetrators. The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the perpetrators. Some thirty persons have been arrested, and a general disposition is evinced to put the matter through, and vindicate the law. Nothing less will satisfy the relations of the injured parties, and the friends of justice.

Jackass Skins.

Among the cargo brought by the Norwegian schooner Veranda, arrived at New York from Rio Grande, were two hundred and eight jackass skins, which are entered by that name on the manifest. This is not a commodity which we remember to have seen before in the list of importations.

We had a sort of notion that this peculiar description of animal never died. We have never seen a dead mule or jackass in our lives. We have heard of the affection existing between "grim death and a dead nigger," but did not know that there were any relations established between death and a jackass. In fact we still incline to the idea that the two hundred and eight in question were skinned alive.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

At the meeting of the stockholders and friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, held at Warren, on the 12th inst., the amount of subscription requisite to complete the \$400,000 required by the act of the last Legislature, was made up, and the Company organized in pursuance of that act. The salary of the President was fixed at \$500; that of the Engineer not to exceed \$2,000; and the Secretary and Treasurer \$1,000. Messrs. W. W. Vass, John S. Eaton, and John King were appointed Directors on the part of the State; Hon. Weidon N. Edwards representing the stock of the State. Messrs. H. D. Bird, of Petersburg, George W. Mordecai, of Raleigh, Thomas Miller, of Granville, and N. T. Green, of Warren, were chosen Directors on behalf of the stockholders.

Maj. W. W. Vass was elected Treasurer. The Directors are to meet in Raleigh to-day, to elect the President and Engineer, and to do other business. The Company is to commence the re-construction of the road forthwith.

The editor of the Lincoln Courier announces in his issue of the 8th inst., that that number closes his connection with that paper. Mr. ECCLES proposes to establish a paper at Yorkville, South Carolina, to be called the "Remedy." We wish him success in any enterprise he may engage in. He is a very clever fellow.

The Washington Union has lately been insisting, in several numbers, on the union of the Southern Democracy with the Northern in support of the compromise, or as the new phrase is, "the finality of the compromise." One would suppose that the Union really entertained some hope that such a thing would happen. Now we are quite positive that nothing is more chimerical. There are things possible; but things probable—things contingent, and things uncertain; but there is anything certain in politics, it is that in no event, under any circumstances, will the Southern Democracy ever support the compromise. Why, the simple suggestion of such a thing is a most profane case of organic infatuation that we have ever known in Southern Politics.

We make the above extract from the Washington City Southern Press for two reasons:—the first is, that we have some remarks to make upon the extract itself; and the other is, that we have a word or two to say about Washington City "organs" generally. There are at the seat of the federal government some half a dozen papers, which claim to speak for all the rest of mankind, and do so with most insolent assurance. The Southern Press, for instance, has recently undertaken to pledge the democratic party South to a permanent agitation in opposition to the "Compromise" measures—even to the point of disunion. It has no right or authority so to do. The compromise measures were not what we could have liked. When they were before Congress, the southern democracy did not support them all. Our own representative did not vote for them all. But they have been passed. They have been acquiesced in, and if acquiesced in at all, they should be acquiesced in in good faith. Besides, there is no alternative between such acquiescence and forcible, immediate resistance. Common sense will show us that a minority section can gain nothing by re-opening such an agitation as that which preceded the passage of the "compromise." Any man with his eyes open, can see that the southern States are not prepared to secede at this time, on account of what is past. The prevention of further aggression is all that can be reasonably hoped for. We insist upon the compromise as a final adjustment, and upon that point we stand. The secession party, by which we mean those who, believing in the sovereignty of the States, assert the right of a State, as such, to decide for herself upon infractions of the constitution, and the mode and manner of redress, has no more affinity for disunion than those who deny it. It is only in the last resort that this right could be used, or its use justified—in that last resort in which the opposers of the right of secession would throw themselves back upon revolution.

There is also at the same federal seat of government, another so-called "organ"—the "Union," which is sometimes right and sometimes wrong, but is always indifferent to, and totally forgetful of the existence of such a State as North Carolina. This Union has done the southern democracy much injury of late days. So called "Union" and "Secession" parties have been gotten up in some of our southern States, particularly in Georgia and Mississippi; and these local, sectional and personal divisions, have weakened the south and the democratic party; and yet this "national democratic organ" has allowed itself to take sides with those who, ashamed perhaps, of the good old democratic name, have been wheedled into the leadership, or the support of a non-descript Union at all hazards party, destructive of the democratic organization, and injurious to the south, as involving an apparent sacrifice of principle to name. These things will pass away, so will their influence, after a while—as must all influence not founded upon permanent and enduring principles. And the Washington Union will find that it had much better have stuck by the good old Democratic standard, than made itself a particeps in all the "Union" humbug parties that have been started.

J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., the distinguished novelist, died on the 14th inst., at his residence in Cooperstown, after a lingering illness.

TOWNSHIP ACADEMY.—It will be seen by the notice of the President of the Board of Trustees, that the exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of October next, under the charge of Rev. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. B., graduate of Randolph Macon College, as Principal. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood for at least 30 additional pupils. It is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the advantages which this Institution offers, or the high reputation it has sustained since its commencement. Our object is simply to call attention to its announcement.

A transport, bound for Spain, left Havana on the 8th inst., having on board 150 American prisoners belonging to Lopez's expedition.

INDIANA, Negro Exclusion.—Gov. Wright has issued his proclamation, declaring the new Constitution of Indiana adopted, and also that the additional clause prohibiting negroes from hereafter settling in the State, and for the colonization of those now in the State, is a part of the Constitution.

The following is the state of the vote in all the counties of the State but three, which have not been received: For Negro Exclusion, 111,304; Against Negro Exclusion, 21,125; Majority for Negro Exclusion 90,000.

POWERS' STATE OF EVE.—This celebrated statue, which was lost with the Swedish ship Westmoreland, off Cape Palos, on the 3d of May, 1850, has been recovered, and is now in New York, having just arrived there in a British schooner from Argentina.

Notice of the Press.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of the Daily Wilmington Journal, by Messrs. Fulton & Price. It is quite a new issue, and is filled with news, miscellaneous reading, valuable statistics, &c. Prospectus in our next.

Wilmington is not only the largest town in the State, but is celebrated for the energy and enterprise of its citizens; and we should think their subscriptions alone ought to go far towards sustaining a Daily Journal. But this enterprise on the part of the Editors of the Journal, appeals to business men generally, and we hope it will be responded to liberally.

The newspapers of North Carolina have improved very materially during the last five or six years, both in their appearance and tone. The condition of the newspaper Press, among a free people, is a true index to their condition in almost every respect; and it is as much the interest of the people as it is of the Editors themselves to sustain the Press, and continue to improve it.

We wish the "Daily Journal" much success. Raleigh Standard.

DAILY WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—On Wednesday morning last we received the first number of "The Daily Journal," published in Wilmington, N. C., by Fulton & Price. It is neatly printed and contains a good amount of reading matter, and, if we may judge from the first number, it will prove a source of great convenience and interest to the people of the State, but more especially to mercantile communities. A prospectus will be found in another column.

We hope that the enterprise will be sustained, and that it will not be suffered to go down for the want of adequate support. The merchants of Fayetteville will find the Daily Journal the best medium for obtaining the latest news, reports of the markets, &c. The subscription price is only \$6 per annum, and can be made up in advance. A daily paper can be afforded at the low rate of six dollars.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 13th inst.

DAILY JOURNAL.—This is the title of a very neat daily paper just commenced at Wilmington, N. C.—It is the first daily paper ever issued in that State, and cannot, we think fail to prosper.—Balt. Clipper.

HON. MR. ASHE.—We notice the arrival of Hon. Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, whose re-election to the next Congress we had the pleasure to announce some weeks ago. His constituency have shown their usual sagacity and firmness in re-electing a man who has given so many proofs of his attachment to republican principles, and of his ability to maintain them as they were understood and practised upon by Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson.—Wash. Union.

The Boston Post has discovered a new letter in the alphabet—let er rip.

To pardon those absurdities in ourselves which we cannot suffer in others, is neither better nor worse than to be more willing to be fools ourselves than to have others so.

For the Journal.

Education.—No. 10.

Mr. Editor: Upon the committee-men of the several districts, depends more materially the execution of the laws regulating our common school system. It is made their duty to build and locate the school-houses, employ the teachers, visit the schools, and to perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools. The building of comfortable school-houses, and their location upon elevated and healthy sites, "as near the central part of each district as may be convenient;" the employment of competent teachers, and the use of proper books, are of the highest importance to the successful operation of the system, and will, if properly attended to by the committee-men, remedy many of the defects of our laws upon the subject. My suggestions, in separate articles, upon each of these subjects, I hope they have perused and considered. In regard to the employment of teachers, they cannot exercise too much caution. They should not employ any man, even with the certificate of the committee of examination, unless they are themselves satisfied of his good moral character. It is not alone necessary that a teacher should conduct himself properly in the school-house, but out of it also—he should watch the conduct of his pupils at public gatherings, churches, &c., and be himself the exemplar of that propriety of deportment, it is his business to enforce within the school-house.

In connection with the subject of the duties of the committee-men, I have thought it not amiss to publish some of the laws and forms necessary for their successful prosecution. Every committee is considered a corporate body, capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, &c., for the purposes of securing titles to land, &c., whereupon to locate school-houses, &c., says the law, "Each committee of the several school districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of 'school committee of district No. —, of the county of —,' as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes; of selling and transferring the same; and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation." The Literary Board has published the following regulations and forms. Each school committee should make a written contract with the teacher, before he enters on his duties, after the following:

County of —, and State of —. The following contract is this day entered into between the school committee for district No. —, of the county of —, and —. The said school committee have engaged the said — as a teacher of the school of said district, from the — day of —, to the — day of —; and agree to pay him the sum of —. The said — agrees to give instruction in the common rudiments of English Education to all the scholars that may attend the said school during the said term; to superintend their deportment; and, at the end of the term, to furnish the said committee with the number and names of the children who may have gone to his school, specifying the number of days each one went.

In witness whereof, the said school committee and the said — have hereunto set their hands and seals, this — day of —.

2d. The foregoing contract should be written on the page of a blank book to be kept by the committee, and therein should be opened an account between them and the teacher, in which the latter is to be credited with the amount due, and charged with the drafts from time to time given him.

3d. Whenever a draft is drawn on the chairman of the superintendents, the teacher's receipt for the amount should be taken in the same book.

4th. A draft when drawn should never exceed the sum then due to the teacher, and may be in the following form:

County of —. To —, chairman of superintendents of common schools for the county aforesaid:—

Pay to — the sum of —, for his services as a teacher of the school, in district No. —.

5th. This book should be delivered over to each succeeding committee, as the office of the former expires.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have fulfilled my promise to write for your paper "a few articles on the subject of Education and Common Schools." In executing this promise, I have labored under many disadvantages. Conceived and written under the intensity of a July and August sun, with a whole bevy of children clinging around me, practically to demonstrate the troubles of their government, you may know was sufficient to confuse or evaporate a more philosophic brain than my own. Unpractised in composition, and never a proficient in belles-lettres, it becomes me more to aim at the plain, the practicable and useful, which if I have succeeded in forcing upon the attention of your readers, will more than compensate for any risk to curious criticism.—No feverish thirst of notoriety has led me to attempt the character of an essayist, but I have been actuated alone by a strong desire to contribute my quota of that exertion and talent so imperiously demanded by the duties of good citizenship. If all others would do likewise, the progress of our people, our government and our country would prove commensurate with such exertion. LONG CREEK.